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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/CA

1. The following will attempt to reply to statements made in []'s memorandum of 29 January 1963 to the DDP/PG (brought to my attention on 5 February 1963 by [] [] states that (a) AERODYNAMIC employs a large number of Ukrainian emigres, members of ZP/UHVR, for contact operations with Soviet citizens and for mailing to the UkSSR, and that (b) most of the funds support publications of which only a relatively small number reach Soviet readers, and which are primarily the organizational "glue" of ZP/UHVR.

2. Project AERODYNAMIC employs eight people in the New York office full time at salaries below those paid by organizations such as VOA to individuals of comparable backgrounds and capabilities and for comparable services. The Munich office employs ten people full time, again at salaries far below those paid for similar services by other organizations. These individuals are engaged in research and writing. They are called upon for contact operations only on such occasions when their particular training or background is of importance in order to conduct an effective contact with a Soviet citizen of similar interests. For their contact operations against Soviet citizens travelling in the West, A/1 has a pool of about 45 individuals (mostly young, second generation Ukrainians in the West) from which they can draw upon as appropriate and necessary. These people are not paid employees but merely sympathizers of A/1. Where they have been used in contact operations, they have been

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reimbursed only for necessary operational expenditures and no U. S. Government interest was revealed to them. These people are young students, or professionals with backgrounds which make them peculiarly suitable for carrying on effective discussions with Soviets of similar experience. To "readjust" the project, as suggested by [], "to use of individual exiles who make worthwhile contacts with Soviet citizens for CI or CA purposes", would cost the Agency several times more than the present cost of the project, if such a pool of individuals were to be maintained for Agency use.

2. In reply to the statement that most of the funds support publications of which only a relatively small number reach Soviet readers and which are primarily the organizational "glue" of ZP/UHVR; and that Spanish, English and French-language publications are of no interest to and are a liability against operational achievements, it can be stated that:

a. There are only two non-Ukrainian-language publications presently being put out by A/1. One is the English-language Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press, which is a by-product of the daily research of the Soviet Ukrainian press done by members of the organization and, therefore, of negligible added expense to the project. It is the overt activity which serves as cover for the covert activities of the A/1 New York office. The Digest is mailed to ⁷¹subscribers in the United States and Canada who pay \$15.00 a year, *or \$30.00 for 3 years.* Among the subscribers are individuals and institutions such as:

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Gordon Subscription Service
Russian Research Center of Harvard University
Hoover Institute, Stanford, California
Voice of America - U.S.I.A.
British Consul-General, New York
Breslin, Sterling Agency, New York
Beijing Waiwen Shudian, Peking, China
National Security Agency
Inter-Catholic Press Agency
Yale University Sterling Library
Dept of Political Economy at University of Alberta, Canada
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa
Library of Congress
28 American and Canadian universities
Soviet Institute, University of Glasgow

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There are ten CIA consumers of the Digest who have requested to be kept on the distribution list because it is the only publication of its kind. The other non-Ukrainian language publication of A/1 is the French-language edition of the Digest. This is a translation of *plus editorial comments not found in the English edition,* the English language edition, done by the A/1 representative in Paris who is paid a monthly salary of \$110.00 which includes payment for his *the Digest at the rate of 500 copies per issue and other* services such as addressing and mailing A/1 literature from France to *He is also used for contact ops against Soviets travelling in France.* the Soviet Union and serving as an informer and spotter. This publication also helps to serve as partial cover for A/29 activities in Europe. Project support to the Spanish-language Prologo was discontinued after the first three issues, but ^{it} is expected that the publication will continue and that it will be supported by other sources, (Latin American Catholic Circles), with the A/1 representative in Buenos Aires being maintained as the chief editor. For obvious reasons, the two above-named publications (The Digest in English and French, and Prologo in Spanish) are not mailed to the Soviet Union, and they could hardly be considered as vehicles for maintaining Ukrainian Emigre interests in ZP/UHVR.

b. The Ukrainian-language Information Bulletin is addressed specifically to Soviet Ukrainian citizens. Approximately 3,000 copies monthly are mailed to the Soviet Union. There is evidence, manifested in various ways as will be shown below, that some of these bulletins do reach the addressee and that the Bulletin's presence in the Soviet Union is embarrassing to the Soviet Government.

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c. Suchasnist, the Ukrainian-language, non-partisan monthly journal, which is largely of a cultural nature and, therefore, appealing to both emigre and Soviet Ukrainian intelligencia, is distributed to subscribers in the emigration and mailed at a rate of approximately 300 copies monthly to Ukrainians in the UkSSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. It is widely considered to be the best Ukrainian-language publication in ^{the} emigration and has received praise from Soviet Ukrainian readers.

d. Eight special Ukrainian or Russian-language brochures and booklets in 1962 were mailed to the Soviet Union at an ~~average~~ ^{rate} of approximately ¹²⁵ monthly, and distributed to Soviet citizens travelling in the West.

e. There is no real evidence that every piece of literature mailed reaches the addressee but, to date, at least 67 letter responses have been received. No immediate results were expected. However, that the constant assertion of Ukrainian nationalism does have an impact in the Soviet Union is evidenced in the following ways:

(1) In a public address at the 22nd Congress of the CPU in September 1961, Comrade Skaba (Secretary of the CPU and in charge of agitation and propaganda) attacked the A/1 journal Suchasnist.

(2) Letters to the editor in the Soviet press, as well as in the pro-Soviet press in the West, castigate A/1 publications.

(3) Letters by addressees written generally in abusive terms and addressed to the senders. Such letters are obviously written on orders of Party or police organs as they generally contain official propaganda arguments; i.e., they praise Soviet achievements

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and scorn Ukrainian emigres for collaboration with the U. S. Government which they claim aims at the subjugation of the Ukraine. Other writers of letters received ask that future copies of the publications be mailed to them and suggest themes for discussion in these publications.

(4) Publications in the United States and Canada have attacked A/1 and its literature and have printed extracts from provincial Soviet Ukrainian newspapers criticizing A/1.

(5) On two occasions the American and Swiss Embassies in Moscow received approximately ¹¹⁸ ~~118~~ letters from allegedly indignant Soviet citizens, in which copies of the Bulletin were returned, some with comment written on them and others without comment.

(6) That many more responses are not received is not surprising. The literature is mailed to individuals who are either Communist Party members or who serve with the administrative apparatus, to institutions such as schools, libraries, scientific organizations, etc. None of these, for obvious reasons, would risk maintaining correspondence with foreign addressors. Quite likely also, for security reasons, would such an addressee surrender the literature received to the Party or police organs (but only after it has been read).

(7) There have been examples in the recent past that emigre activities have forced the Soviet Government to permit similar activities in the Ukraine. For example, after extensive celebrations in the West of the 100th anniversary of the death of the Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, similar celebrations took place

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on a rather large scale in the Soviet Ukraine. The announcements regarding a Shevchenko monument to be placed in Washington, D.C., were followed by a Soviet announcement that a Shevchenko monument would be placed in Kiev. Publication of a Ukrainian Encyclopedia in the emigration in 1949, forced the Soviets to follow suit. Real evidence that the emigre publication provoked the Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia appeared in the 13 February 1960 issue of the Soviet Ukrainian newspaper, Pravda Ukrainy.

"The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists who have found a refuge in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Canada, are skillful perveyors of false information of the Soviet Ukraine. With the money provided by their present masters, they are publishing books on Ukrainian subjects and for many years have been publicizing their Ukrainian Encyclopedia. But what can these venal expatriots offer in this work except slander and juggled facts? It is, therefore, all the more pleasant to be able to state that the reader of the Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia will find in it accurate and clear information with the very latest data...." In the Kiev literary monthly, Vitchyzna, Ukrainain emigre scholars were sharply criticized for "twisting facts".

(8) Other evidences that the Ukrainian desire for liberation continues to be fanned by Ukrainian emigre activities and publications and continues to worry the Soviets is the production of two films which deal with the fight against the nationalist movement and the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Also, Soviet authorities, since 1959, have conducted a number of trials designed

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to compromise the liberation movement in the eyes of the population in the Ukraine.

4. It is believed that the foregoing comments will serve to prove that the Project AERODYNAMIC publishing and mailing activity is directed at the internal USSR target and at Soviet citizens, and that the limited funds expended on the only non-Ukrainian language periodical (the Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press, published in both English and French) which is not specifically ^{aimed} at a Soviet audience, but which serves as a cover vehicle for the Project covert activities, is justified.

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